

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8604

十一月六日

星期一

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 21st, 1885.

二月

星期一

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 20, CHINCHOW, British steamer, 1,558 P. M. MacLachlan, London 31st May, and Singapore 14th July, General—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

July 20, HACTON, British str., 1,536, H. Batt, Liverpool 30th May, and Singapore 14th July, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

July 20, P. C. CHOU KIAO, British steamer, 1,012, H. Lightwood, Bangkok 13th July, General—YUEN FAT HONG.

July 20, MARIE, German steamer, 704, F. Hohmann, Toulon 18th July, General—WILHELM & Co.

July 20, MULITA, German steamer, 339, H. T. Moryk, Hamburg 17th July, General—A. R. MANN.

July 20, CLIVEDEN, British steamer, 1,114, Ferrier, from Whampoa, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

July 20, COOKSHAFER, British gunboat, Boteler, Pakhoi and Hohow 17th July.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

20TH JULY.

Ching Wo, British str., for Shanghai.

Cleveden, British str., for Chinkiang.

Young Siam, Steamer bark, for Bangkok.

Velas, German str., for Vladivostock.

Fookong, British str., for Shanghai.

Glouce, British str., for Singapore.

Signal, German str., for Hohow.

Margarita, Spanish brig, for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

July 20, GLOUCESTON, British str., for Hohow.

July 20, FOOKSANE, British str., for Shanghai.

July 20, GLENCOE, British str., for London.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Ching Wo, str., from London, &c.—277 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per Hector, str., from Liverpool, &c.—230 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per P. C. Chou Kiao, str., from Bangkok.—176 Chinese.

Per Marie, str., from Toulon.—40 Chinese and 3 women.

Per Melita, str., from Hamburg.—4 Chinese, DEPARTED.

Per Fokson, str., for Amoy.—Mr. J. J. Francis, and 1 European, died. For Swoot.—3 Europeans, sick.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Phryz C. C. Kao* reports left London May 31st, arrived at Port Said June 13th, Canal blocked, Monday, June 22nd at 5.30 p.m., entered the Canal. Left Suez 8 p.m., June 23rd, and arrived at Singapore July 14th. Had strong S.W. monsoons across the Indian Ocean. Left Singapore July 14th, had moderate S.W. monsoon and equally first part, latter part, passage light winds and fine weather.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN AND MANILA.

(For last Mail's Advice.)

Ulysses (s.) Shanghai May 29

Erian (s.) Shanghai May 30

Ulysses (s.) Shanghai June 4

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Adolph (s.) Hamburg April 1

Geo. F. Manson (s.) London April 10

Montrouge (s.) Penang April 12

Leander (s.) London April 24

Isaac Reed (s.) Cardiff April 24

Monarch (s.) New York April 23

Pape (s.) Hamburg May 3

W. B. E. W. E. Queen's Road, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. May 3

KELLY AND WALSH, LIMITED HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

THE REVISED VERSION OF THE HOLY BIBLE in a variety of Sizes, bibles and prieuses.

Royal Academy Notes 1885, illustrated.

Groveson's Gallery Notes 1885, illustrated.

Jameson's Standard Novels—Cheap

Smith's Art of Waltzing.

Adances about General Gordon.

Hunter's Bits of Old China.

Customs Medical Reports—New issue.

Colquhoun's The Opening of China.

Gaborone's Burmese and the Burmese.

St. John's Novels in English—Illustrated.

Photographs of Actresses is the Mascot Open Company.

A large quantity of Fancy Stationery.

Capse Edged Mourning Stationery.

Manuscript Books, Note Books and Chit Books in great variety.

Chinese Printed Books suited to any pattern.

A Fine Assortment of Moorshead and American Cigars and Cigarette Holders.

Wines and Newton's Artistic Goods—A New Stock of Colours, Brushes, Canvases, &c.

Cheek Mop Water Colour Boxes.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SIR HARRY SMITH PARKES, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of SAINCT MICHAEL and SAINCT GEORGE, lately Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having any Claim or Demands upon the Estate of the said Sir Harry Smith Parkes, who died in Peking in the Empire of China, on the 22nd day of March, 1885, and Letters of Administration to whose Estate were granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, one of the Executors named in the Will of the Deceased, are hereby required to send in writing to the Undersigned, or before the 31st day of October, 1885, the full Particulars of their Claims or Demands.

NOTICE is hereby given that as soon as possible after the expiration of the period above mentioned, the Undersigned will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Sir Harry Smith Parkes, Deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of each party, that is to say, the Notice to be altered by striking out the date "1885" and by substituting therefor the date "1886".

By Order of the Court of Directors.

J. KENNARD DAVIS, Secretary.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1885.

1885.

NOTICE.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "MORNING STAR" is always available for PICNIC PARTIES, Town & Sea Boats, &c., giving half an hour's notice.

For Particulars apply to

DOKEBAKE NOWROZIE,

Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1885.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be admitted as heretofores under the management of Mr. F. A. da CRUZ, who is again duly authorized to Sign the FIRM or procurations.

For A. A. da CRUZ & Co.

BARONESS DO CERCA'S,

Administrator of the late BARON DO CERCA'S Estate.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1885.

1885.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Firm of A. A. de MELLO & Co., at Macao, will be continued as heretofores under the management of Mr. F. A. da CRUZ, who is again duly authorized to Sign the FIRM or procurations.

For A. A. da CRUZ & Co.

BARONESS DO CERCA'S,

Administrator of the late BARON DO CERCA'S Estate.

Macao, 6th July, 1885.

1885.

NOTICE.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS AND POSTCARDS of different sizes taken daily.

47

GEORGE GOULET CHAMPAGNE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1885.

1885.

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN

EXPORT PALE ALE.

SPARKLING AND LIGHT, a most refreshing

SUMMER DRINK.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

GOLD MEDALS,

PARIS AND VIENNA.

Sale Importers—

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1885.

1885.

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit, Bills and Sallys of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

APPROVED CLAIMS ON THE

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION PURCHASED ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, viz.

75 per Cent. ex 1st dividend.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFORMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DEPARTMENT STOREMEN,
AND
CREATED WATER-MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFFITED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders, it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications, &c. Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and all other business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not sent for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, July 21st, 1881.

In the journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society just published appears an interesting discussion on "The prevalence of Infanticide in China." With a view to the fuller elucidation of this subject the Council of the Society had invited communications from residents in various parts of China, to which invitation there were seventeen responses, nine pro and eight con. A discussion ensued upon the question at the meeting of the Society on the 14th May last, when a resolution was passed to the effect that it was the opinion of the meeting "that infanticide does prevail in China, for reasons and to a degree not recognised in other countries." On one point there seemed to be a consensus of opinion—that there was little or no male infanticide; the victims being in almost all cases the female offspring.

The British Consul at Pekin, and China.

EXTRACT.

AT THE GRAVE OF GEORGE ELIOT.
"Other mortal dust who was a man,
Is made better by his presence."
(Description on the tomb.)

A sunny slope, fringed with the starry bell,
Of silvery snowdrop, near a bushy brake,
Whence started blackbirds chiding wing the dell,
And robins saucy chittering music make.
One slender column marks her peaceful beld,
Of glossy granite, gray, and tap-rung tall;
And as we stood, with bared thoughts head,
A solemn silence sealed the lips of all.

Till last one spoke: "What matters now her fame,
Honore loves? She lies in dreamless sleep."
The voice of praise, the lips that breathen her name,
She needs little as the winds that sweep.

Above her grave with wailing wild ard, drear,
Or drizzling rain that drops and drives around,
Oh, vain! oh,徒! moaning gibe and fear!

Ob, bated fame, with dust and ashes crowned!

We stood unawares, speech by thought enslaved;

Then one spoke, sternly, we moved away,

With finger pointing to the words engraved

Gilded letters on the granite grave.

"Of These Immortal Dead who live again

In minds made better by their presence!" See

These ane, babbler! Did she live in vain,

Who dying, left to all humanity?

Such largess of high hope such lowing thought,

Such lofty love, and scorn of sin and shame?

Her voice is silent, yet the world she wrought

Lives in ten thousand hearts, to whom she came

To show the light of love in lonely lives.

To her from vanquished who the gilded well,

Left him thin—like the hope that starward strives,

Though he's hid, and doubt and death prevail.

She lies, as you, wrapped in a dreamless sleep;

We dream her spirit in a sphere above,

In waste cycles, and with ampler sweep,

Orbs on its pathway round the Endless Love.

"But were it so, and this the end—if life

But a transient gleam adwart the void;

A hurried passing 'twixt a charmed life

With Stygian gloom; a barren bubble bursted

Upon a shoreless sea, devouring, deep—

Yet aim as here, to cast about the gloom

Some starry way, were nobler than to sleep

Like idle bant'res babbling o'er the tomb."

A minute's silence, with a downward head

The snorer stod, face flushed to a vivid hue;

Then stood erect, and like a man in said:

"Forgive my folly; you have spoken true."

COUNCIL KNENABAN, in Public Opinion.

SOMETHING ABOUT SAPPHIRES.

Astors, or star sapphires, are very rare

and extremely beautiful. They are of a pale

blue, and the faces of these six-sided prisms

are shot with thread-like shafts or veins,

which reflect the light in the form of a star

of six rays. It is supposed that these threads

are produced by vacuities left among the

molecules of the mineral at the moment of

their crystallisation. Among the Burmese

sapphires, two are magnificent star

sapphires, estimated at \$150,000. Not

withstanding the extreme hardness of the

sapphires, the ancients, who valued all

success in proportion to its difficult attain-

ment, and who liked to impress with their

own handwork the fairest specimens of

nature, have left as souvenirs of their skill

some wonderfully beautiful engraved sapphires.

One represents a woman's figure

engraved in drapery. The stone is one of

two tints, and the artist has skillfully used

the dark tint for the woman and the light

tint for the drapery. This gem is among the

Crown jewels of Russia. The Stroesel

cabinet at home contains an enigma repre-

senting the profile of a young Hercules

and, in the Cabinet of France, an enigma profile of the Emperor Pothos.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE MRS. WELDON.

Mrs. Weldon's letter to Rochefort, pub-

lished in the French papers the other day,

was circulated privately in London before it

was sent off. That indefatigable woman was

so determined that it should be published

that she not only sent a copy to M. Rochefort,

but circularised the whole French press

on the subject, and was prepared to circulate

the English press as well. It has been

mentioned on this side, but it is really

worthy of the honour of some more extended

notice, for it is a gem in its way. The

famous polemist of the gutter has never

been taken quite so severely to task.

The provocation, it must be admitted, was

considerable. The lady reminds M. Rochefort

that in a recent article he has called her an

old sorceress, an abominable Magus, and an

old she-monkey, and—furthermore, that he

has characterised the English judges as

raccoons, swindlers, and sneaks. After

thanking him for the exquisitely urban

way he proceeded to remind him that in

the course of his long journalistic career

there has not been a single great man whose

death agony he not insulted. As for

the misfortunes which has recently overaken

her, her attempt to obtain her rights, she

begs him to consider what his prospects

would be if he were condemned to six

months' imprisonment for every person he

had defamed. "An old she-monkey like me

can teach nothing to a young Adonis like

you but it is pleasant to advise the

political graver which Nature has so plentifully

bestowed on you, and the eternal youth

of your features and of your jokes, by inculcating

a weak woman whose only crime is to be not

young enough or beautiful enough to please

you?" This retort is characteristically accompa-

nied by an off'er of Mrs. Weldon's photograph.

The "Gritty" Marquis is

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The Hong Kong Daily Press.

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廿九日六月廿一光

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二月

PRICE 2d PER NUMBER.

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July 20, P. C. CHOM KLAU, British steamer, 1,013, H. Lightwood, Bangkok 13th July. General.—YUEN FAH HONG.

July 20, MARIE, German steamer, 704, F. Homann, Toulon 18th July. General.—WEIL & Co.

July 20, MELITA, German steamer, 639, H. T. Morck, Haiphong 17th July. General.—A. R. MATTHEWS.

July 20, OLIVEDEN, British steamer, 1,114, Ferrier, from Whampoa. General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

July 20, COCKCHAPEL, British gunboat. Boteler, Pakhoi and Hoihow 17th July.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.

20TH JULY.

Ching Wo, British str., for Shanghai. Cheredan, British str., for Chinkiang. Young Siam, Siamese bark, for Bangkok. Vale, German str., for Vladivostok. Flocken, British str., for Shanghai. Glencoe, British str., for Singapore. Signal, German str., for Hoihow. Margarita, Spanish brig, for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

July 20, GANTHOUR, British str., for Hoihow. July 20, FOOKSANG, British str., for Shanghai. July 20, GRENOC, British str., for London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ching Wo, str., from London, &c.—277 Chinese, from Singapore. Per Hoihow, str., from Liverpool, &c.—230 Chinese from Singapore. Per P. C. Chom Kla, str., from Bangkok.—176 Chinese. Per Marie, str., from Toulon.—40 Chinese and 3 women. Per Melita, str., from Haiphong.—Chinese. DEPARTED.

Per Ching Wo, str., for Amy. J. J. Francis, and 1 European, deck. Per Swatow.—3 Europeans, deck.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Phra C. Kla* reports left Bangkok on the 16th July, and had moderate wind and fine weather.

The British steamer *Ching Wo* reports left London May 31st, arrived at Port of Suez 13th, Canal blocked, Monday June 2nd at 5.30 p.m., entered the Canal. Left Suez 8 p.m. June 23rd, and arrived at Singapore July 14th. Had strong S.W. monsoons across the Indian Ocean. Left Singapore July 14th had moderate S.W. monsoon and equally first part; latter part of passage light winds and fine weather.

VEHICLES ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Guanos (s.) Shanghai May 29

Priau (s.) Shanghai May 30

Ulysses (s.) Shanghai June 9

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Adolph Hamburg April 1

Geo. F. Munson Penang April 16

Naucastra Penang April 18

Leander London April 24

Isaac Reed Cardiff April 28

March New York April 28

P. S. New York April 28

Haiyong (s.) Amoy April 28

River India (s.) Penang April 28

Palmyra Cardiff April 28

Elise Liverpool April 28

Grande Cardiff April 28

Hampshire (s.) London April 28

Glenasm (s.) London April 28

Maribor Cardiff April 28

Bathurst (s.) London April 28

Strathclyde (s.) London April 28

Iphigenia Hamburg April 28

Johns (s.) Hamburg April 28

Stenior (s.) Liverpool June 6

Arugada (s.) New York June 6

South America Cardiff June 6

Florence (s.) Cardiff June 6

Redoubtable (s.) London June 10

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SIR HARRY SMITH PARKES, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, late His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of the said Sir HARRY SMITH PARKES, who died in Peking in the Empire of China, on the 22nd day of March, 1885, and Letters of Administration to whom may be granted by the Successor of the said Estate, to the Undersigned, one of the Executors named in the Will of the Deceased, are hereby required to send in writing to the Undersigned, on or before the 31st day of October, 1885, the full Particulars of their Claims or Demands.

NOTICE is hereby given that as soon as possible after the expiration of the period above mentioned, the Undersigned will be entitled to distribute the Assets of the said Sir HARRY SMITH PARKES, Deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have had Notice and that he will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any Person or Persons, of whom Claim or Claims he shall not have had Notice at the time of the distribution.

All Persons INDEBTED to the Estate are required to make immediate Payment to the Undersigned.

Dated in Hongkong, the 18th day of July, 1885. W. KESWICK.

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

STUDIO, ICE HOUSE LANE, BEHIND NEW ORLEANS BANK, Hongkong.

Has a Large Collection of and Complete COLLECTION OF VIEWS, that may, either in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased at his Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.

IVORY MINIATURES of Superior Excellencies and High Finish, painted under careful Supervision.

INFANTILE VIEWS, GEORGETTE and PAPER-MADE of different sizes taken daily.

GEO. E. GOULET CHAMPAGNE. PUSTAU & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 18th January, 1885. [184]

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE.

ANGLO-BAVARIA N

EXPORT PALE ALE.

SPARKLING AND LIGHT, a most refreshing

SUMMER DRINK.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

GOLD MEDALS.

PARIS AND VIENNA.

Sole Importers.—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG, 30th May, 1885. [26]

W. BREWER has just received

W. BREWER (with Map), by Amaoite.

Froud's Thomas & Becket.

Victor Hugo and his time.

New Music for Violin.

New Music for Organ.

Sullivan's New Song "A Shadow."

Pinsuti's New Song "Water Lily."

Tito Mattia's "La Coqueta."

Large Quantity of Scrap Pictures.

300 Pairs of Lawn Tennis Shoes in Canvass

Golf and Pigskin.

New Low Cut Ladies' Tennis Shoes.

Handsome Ladies' Indoor Shoes.

Gentlemen's Cash Shoes.

Gentlemen's Patent Boots.

W. BREWER, Queen's Road, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. [25]

KELLY AND WALSH, LIMITED

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.—

THE ENTIRE VERSO OF THE HOLY BIBLE

in the English Version of the Revised

Royal Academy Notes 1883; Illustrated.

Crozier's Gallary Notes 1883, Illustrated.

Local Bits of Old China.

Colquhoun's The Opium of China.

Colquhoun's Burma and the Burmese.

Gaborian's Sensational Novels—Cheap

English Editions.

Stonehouse's British Rural Sports.

Stoddard's New Song "A Shadow."

Photographs of Actresses in the Magazine

Open Company.

Large Quantities of Fancy Stationery.

China and Mourning Stationery.

Manufac. Books, Note Books and Chit Books

in great variety.

Cheap Account Books suited to any pattern.

A Fine Assortment of Meerschaum and American Cigarette Holders.

Wise and Newton's Artists Goods—A New

Stock of Colours, Brushes, Canvass, &c.

Cheap Metal Water Colours.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Registered Office, 49, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE COLONIES.

AND THE WHOLE WORLD.

THE WHOLE OF ITS

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising—

BLACKWOOD MARBLE TOP ROUND

CENTRE AND SIDE TABLES, LACQUERED

TABLES, CHAIRS, AND JAPAN

VASES, ENAMELLED AND BRONZES,

SOFT CARPETS, & C. MELT HAIR,

DINING-TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WINE

NOTS, CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED

WARE.

IRON BEDSTEADS, DOUBLE WINGED

WARDROBE, WASH-STAND, AND BOOKS.

PLANTS IN POTS,

A COTTAGE PIANO, BY MINNEMAYER & CO.

ONE JINBICKSHA,

&c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customers

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1885. [8]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAIBANKING

CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital 87,500,000.

Reserve Fund 4,400,000.

Reserve for Equalization of Profits 400,000.

NOTICE

S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMES,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMAN,
AND
GENERATED WATER MAKERS,
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFINED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 121

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Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but for guidance of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication after that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 21ST, 1885.

In the journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society just published appears an interesting discussion on "The prevalence of Infanticide in China." Within view to the fuller elucidation of this subject the Council of the Society had invited communications from residents in various parts of China, to which invitation there were seventeen responses, nine pro and eight con. A discussion ensued upon the question at the meeting of the Society on the 13th May last, when a resolution was passed to the effect that it was the opinion of the meeting that infanticide does prevail in China, for reasons and to a degree not recognised in other countries." On one point there seemed to be a consensus of opinion—that there was little or no male infanticide; the victims being in almost all cases the female offspring.

With regard to the degree in which infanticide prevails there were of course many differences of opinion, arising out of the fact that the various speakers gave the results of their own observations and inquiries in the portions of the country in which they resided. Thus we find it stated that infanticide is common in Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hupeh, and other provinces, and that it is more common in some cities than others owing to various causes, chiefly poverty. Thus Mr. C. F. R. ALLEN, British Consul at Pachau, says that in that port and district, a poor but by no means populous section of Kwangtung, female infanticide is practically unknown, but this he fears must be ascribed to the abominable custom of selling young girls for immoral purposes so prevalent there.

A female child, he adds, of 7 or 8 years old will readily fetch about 180 strings of cash.

The practice of infanticide is abundantly proved, and the *raison d'être* of the discussion was more to ascertain the extent and cause of the crime than the fact of its existence. This fact is only too well known to foreigners resident in China, and is generally admitted by the natives themselves.

The causes for the revolting and cruel custom are not far to seek. From the evidence before us it is tolerably apparent that poverty is one leading and strong incentive to the crime. But this alone, unless the Chinese are an exceptionally cold-blooded and unnatural race, would be insufficient, we think, to account for the frequency with which it is committed. When distress overtakes a district the crime becomes more common, while it is rare in places where parents can afford to rear their off-spring of both sexes. Thus in Shanghai infanticide is almost unknown, and in this Colony it is very uncommon, in spite of Mr. KINSMAN's statement that there was "some reason to believe that it is practised to some extent in Hongkong." Isolated cases do occur undoubtedly; bodies of infants are now and again found in the harbour, but the percentage of the crime is small in relation to the numbers of the Chinese population. But in other parts the crime is practised on a large and cold-blooded scale. Miss FRASER, in her recent book entitled "Pagoda Shadows" devotes a whole chapter to the subject, and her conclusions and experiences are unanswerable. One hundred and sixty Chinese women had destroyed one hundred and fifty-eight infant daughters; but they had brought up six hundred and thirty-eight sons. Another writer who has been 23 years in China says he was personally acquainted with a woman who killed or acquiesced in the killing of five or six children successively born to her, one after another, until she gave birth to a son. But turning, however, to the question of cause, Dr. MARTIN, of Peking, appears to us to sum this up pretty accurately in the following four paragraphs:

"The composition of the Chinese family, in which the off-spring, however, take root in the shadow of the parent stem, instead of a parent, and establishing new centres of life and activity. —The disappearance of daughters, as is unable to be accounted for, and destined to become the virtual property of others. —The war of the husband against the wife, and the force with which he can impose his will. —The want of sufficient food to support the wife and her offspring. —The pecuniary system of marriage, for the ethically-sound have given to population. Mencius is largely responsible, having written that the husband is the master of three offences against filial piety—the greatest being the killing of the parents."

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and naval navigation there can now, however, be no doubt. The all-maneuvered parades France can now direct the most powerful portion of her fleet, in any strength which may be required, into any of the seas which hedge her shores. It is a momentous turning point in naval history.

—Morning Post.

OLLA PODRIDA.

An exhibition of the works of the Japanese artist Yamamoto has been opened in the Rue Caumartin, Paris. Some of the decorative subjects are very splendidly worked upon silk. Among them are scenes of landscapes, figures, and political themes, such as Romeo and Juliet. Meissas. Blackwood are about to publish a work on the "Torpedo Scare," by Hobart Pasha, in which he asserts the danger to be feared from torpedoes has been very much exaggerated. The work will be of a popular rather than technical nature. An article on the same subject by Robert H. S. has appeared in the "Times" of London.

These Parisian manufacturers, in order to make tomatoes appear redder than nature has coloured them, have been varnishing them with a chemical compound and selling them as "hot quality tomatoes." These ingenious falsifiers have been condemned to pay a fine of one franc—not a very deterrent penalty.

It was anticipated that the Queen's new book, "The Speeches," would be published in the month of July, but it has not been ready for issue. But this disturbed condition of the political horizon has caused her Majesty to lay aside reading the proof sheets till a more convenient season, so that in all probability the little volume will not be ready this season, but will be issued early in the autumn.

"Williamson spends hours on a page of manuscript," she writes, "and let me tell you, no American writer has ever had to do so. The art of accurate composition is only acquired by long practice. Why, sir, I never read over my stuff." "Neither does the public," someone remarked. It is strange, yet a very few words often destroy the friendship which, clinging like an old vine, covers many years.

In a house in Fife, the conversation of a large party one evening turned upon some of the latest books. One man, who had published with considerable success, was supposed to have brought a round sum into the hands of the author. When the minister's wife heard of what had been made by the volume, her imagination was excited, and, turning to her husband, who sat a little aside, she said, "My dear, I see nothing to hinder you to print a few of your sermons, too." They were printed in a small volume, and the candid minister in reply, "I suppose."

A collection of Blinotti's "Eclectic Buddhism" enlarged and annotated by the author, will be published almost immediately by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. This is the fifth edition of the work, counting from its first publication by Messrs. Trübner. The additions now made to the exposition Mr. Blinotti gives of the Eastern "Eclectic Doctrines" are said to expand and interpret the original statement without involving any alterations in the earlier presentation of the system.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 20th July.

OPUM.

Quotations are—
Malwa (New)..... \$300 to \$320 per picul, allow. [of 3 to 1 catty]
Malwa (Old)..... \$330 to \$40 per picul, allow. of 4 to 4 catties
Patna (New)..... \$370 per chest.
Patna (Old)..... \$38 nominal

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer..... \$361
Bank Bills, on demand..... \$364
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... \$364
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... \$37
Credits, at 4 months' sight..... \$374
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight..... \$374

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... \$446
Credits, at 4 months' sight..... \$44
ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... \$88
Credits, 60 days' sight..... \$73
ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer..... \$275
Bank, on demand..... \$272
ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer..... \$274
Bank, on demand..... \$272
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank at sight..... \$74
Private, 30 days' sight..... \$74

SHARES.

Quotations are—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—155 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$40 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$67 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 300 per share.
Yangtze River Insurance Association—Tls. 130 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$165 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$82 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$36 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$73 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$64 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$49 per share premium.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—17 per cent. discount.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, nominal.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—5 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$160 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$102 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—1 per cent. premium, nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$35 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$142 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$118 per share.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$40 per share.

Solangor Tin Mining Company—\$18 per share.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 38 per share.

Hongkong Ropeway Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$71 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—5 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—3 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

DATED 20th JULY, 1885.

LOW WATER.

Now on sale.

BOUND VOLUMES of the China Overland Trade Report for the Year 1884.

PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Paid at the Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, January, 1885.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE, BY J. LEWIS, Esq.
With many additional Corrections, and Dr. Williams' Orthography.

PRICE—
In Paper Wrappers..... \$1.50
Neatly Bound..... \$2.00
Apply at the Daily Press Office.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.
(From Messrs. Farquhar & Co's Bureau.)
10th July, 1885.

Temperature..... 87
Humidity..... 59
Barometer..... 30.04
Barometer..... 30.04 (Wet bulb)
Temperature..... 86
Humidity..... 58
Barometer..... 30.05
Barometer..... 30.05 (Wet bulb)

Temperature..... 87
Humidity..... 59
Barometer..... 30.05
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EXTRACT.

AT THE GRAVE OF GEORGE ELIOT.
"Of these flowers, he had but few again,
In mind made better by the flowers again,
A sunny slope, fringed with the starry bell,
Of silvery snowdrop, near a bushy brake,
Whence started blackbirds chiding wing the dell,
And robin, saucy chattering music make.
One slender column marks her peaceful bed,
Of glossy granite, grey, and lapwing tall;
And as we stood, with bared uncovered head,
A solemn silence sealed the lips of all.
Till last one spoke: "What names now her fame,
Her rare renown? She lies in dreams asleep;
The voice of praise the lips that breathe her name,
She sleeps as little as the winds that sweep."
"Above her grave with wailing wild and drear,
Or drinking rain that drops and drips around,
Oh, vain I am, futile, mocking idle and fees;
Oh, beasted fano, with dust and ashes crowned!"

We stood unawaring, speech by thought divided;
Then one spoke, surely, we were moved away,
With finger pointing to the words inscribed
In gilded letters on the granite gray;
"Of those funeral Deaf did we again,
In mind made better by their presence. See
Thus and thus babbler! Did she lie in vain,
Who dying, left to all humanity

"Such larges of high hope, each tow ring thought,
Such lefty love, and soon of sin and shame!
Her voice is silent, yet the work she wrought
Lives in ten thousand hearts, to whom she came
To show the light of love in lonely lives,
To tear from varnished vice the gilded veil,
To lead him high—the hope that strewed strife,
Though he in it, and death and death prevail;
She lies, you say, wrapped in a dreamless sleep;
We deem her spirit in a sphere above;
In waster cycle, and with angel sweep,
Orbs on its pathway round the Endless Love.

"But were it so, and this the end—life
Be but a transient glimmer alight the void;
A barbed passing twit'st the charmed rife,
With Stygian gloom; a barren bubble buoyed
Upon a shogless sea, devouring, deep—
Yet 'tis here to: east adi'rt the gloom
Some starry ray, wavy nobler than to creep
Like idle bairns' babbling at the tomb."

A minute's silence; with a downward head
The eager stood, face flushed to the dark hue;
Then stood erect, and like a man he said—
"Forgive my folly; you have spoken true!"

COTTON KERNAN, in *Public Opinion*.

SOMETHING ABOUT SAPPHIRES.
Astoria, or star sapphires, "are very rare and extremely beautiful. 1. They are of a pale blue, and the facets of their six-sided prisms are shot with thread-like streaks or veins, which reflect the light in the form of a star of six rays. It is supposed that these threads are produced by vacuoles left among the molecules of the mineral at the moment of its crystallization. Among the Burmese, Ceylon, and other sapphires, it is merit for that more recently made by a prominent chemist. This truly able man proposes to supply the force with indigo-rubber waistcoats fitted with hydrogen gas. A policeman thus equipped would to a certain extent triumph over the law of gravity. He would be so light that he could run with amazing swiftness. His progress while running would be unimpeded by a series of bounds. He would strike the ground, the length of an ordinary block, and each time the rebound would carry him at least fifty feet forward, to carry him at six feet above the ground. No policeman could possibly escape an officer thus equipped, and the policeman would be the duty of walking over his beat so easy that he would never be compelled to lean against a lamp-post or rest himself on a doorway. In case he wanted to enter a house the door of which should be locked, he could readily leap from the pavement into a second-story window, and in case of charging a mob a platoon of policemen would spring into the air and descend on the heads of the mob with a force that would be irresistible. Hydrogen, and not roller skates, is what our policeman need, and the Commissioners ought at least to give the enterprising chemist an opportunity to show what wonderful powers hydrogen would confer upon the force."

THE IREPRESSIBLE MRS. WELDON.
Mrs. Weldon's letter to Rochester, published in the French papers the other day, was circulated privately in London before it was sent off. That indefatigable woman was determined that it should be published that she not only sent a copy to M. Rochester, but circulated the whole French press on the subject, and was prepared to circulate the English press as well. It has been mentioned on this side, but it is really worthy of the honour of some more extended notice, for it is a gem in its way. The famous polemist of the gutter has never taken quite so severely to task. The provocation, it must be admitted, was considerable. The lady reminds M. Rochester that in a recent article he has called her an old shrew, an abominable Magpie, and an old shrew-monkey, and furthermore that he has characterised the English judges as rascals, swindlers, and sneaks. After thinking him for the exquisite urbanity of

measures of protection which they have

managed to get passed by their Legislature, Owing partly to the mode in which the duty on the sugar was levied, and partly to the over-sense of security which their state of prosperity induced, the beet-growers in France, unlike their German competitors, took no pains to increase the saccharine richness of the roots, so that while it does not take more than 93 tons in Germany to produce a ton of sugar, it has required about 17 tons in France for the same purpose.

The relative cost of production hitherto may be put on an average as follows:—Bast of land in France per hectare (24 acres), 125fr.; in Germany, 127fr.; cost of cultivation in France, 555fr.; in Germany, 432fr. Price paid by manufacturers to farmers for roots in France, 20fr. per ton; in Germany, 25fr. to 30fr. (In France farmers who are not protected by contracts are not getting only from 10fr. to 15fr. per ton). Average produce of roots per hectare in France, 45 tons; in Germany, about 23 tons. During the debate last year in the French Chamber, it was stated that French colonial sugar cost to manufacture 52fr. 77c. per 100 kilos; beet-root sugar in France, 48fr. 50c. in Germany, 53fr. From trustworthy data given me by a friend, who compiled them on the spot, a ton of sugar costs in that country £298 8s. 6d., daily included, or, deducting the drawback of £9 a ton, £28 8s. 6d., and adding the cost of freight to London, say about £12 19s. for what has selling as low as £10 17s. In his speech of July 9, 1864, the French Minister of Agriculture reported to have said that the German bounty amounted to 3fr. per 100 kilos, on the whole crop, and 7fr. on the amount exported. This is about the case. If 10 per cent. of the sugar is produced this gives a bounty of £1 a ton, but as the manufacturers nearly always obtain 18 per cent., it comes to quite £2 17s. The production in France for crop 1864-5 is estimated at 325,000 tons, the consumption at 350,000 tons. (I believe this estimate to be incorrect, and that the consumption is quite 400,000 tons.) In Germany the crop is put at 1,150,000 tons, the consumption at 350,000. By the new law passed by the French Chambers, the system of levying the duty on the roots on the basis of a fictitious yield of sugar per 100 kilos has been adopted, by which the manufacturer will profit by all the excess he can make, being free of duty, and then, added to a surtax of 7fr. per 100 kilos, all sugar imported from European countries the farmer will find it to his advantage to cultivate roots of a greater saccharine richness, and the manufacturer will be fully protected against his German rivals. The interest of the French colonial planter are also guarded by his being granted an allowance for waste of 12 per cent. The refiners gain nothing by the new law, and indeed, those in Paris will rather suffer from its effects, but their profits have been hitherto so large that no great amount of pity seems to be felt for them. What the result will be in Germany, and will more in England, on whose markets the amount

of sugar will in future be poured, remains to be seen, but one thing is clear—namely, that the unfortunate West Indian planter will find himself still more oppressed by this most unjust system of bounties, to which, direct or indirect, must now be added this increased measure of protection in France, and to which the present crisis in the sugar trade is almost, if not entirely, owing. At present prices, after ruin stalks him in the face, from no fault of his own, but solely from the unfat commotion to which, with his hands tied behind his back, he is exposed.

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The British Consul-General at Hong Kong in a report just issued that this industry, which was in former years so flourishing and provided such a source of wealth to the cultivator of the roots, the manufacturer of the raw sugar, and to the refiner, has, as regards the two first-named, completely altered in character, until it is to-day a source of actual loss instead of profit, and the French beet-growers and sugar manufacturers, who, under the stimulus of very heavy bounties, first showed Europe the way of wealth to be worked in the cultivation of that root, now find themselves put into the back-ground by the more skillful modes of culture and manufacture of their German competitors, who have made it impossible for them to continue to compete with them except at the cost of the increased

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